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VETERANS IN ILLINOIS

1981

STATE OF ILLINOIS

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I. Introduction

Veterans in Illinois presents a compilation of population and labor force data on veterans in Illinois, industrial and retirement states, and the U.S. as a whole. Wherever possible, Vietnam Era veterans are discussed separately. In compiling data for this fourth annual issue, several sources have been used, including the Veterans Administration (Office of the Controller and Reports and Statistics Section); the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (Current Population Survey); and the Illinois Job Service (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

The most notable change from last year's report on veterans is the increase in the average age of all veterans. For example, last year about 20 percent of Korean Conflict veterans were reported to be under 45 years of age; this year, only about six percent were in that "younger" age group. The average age for Korean veterans rose nearly a full year to 48.8 years of age. Unchanged from last year's report is the approximate distribution of veterans by period of service. World War II veterans represent more than two-fifths of all living veterans, about 12.4 million ex-servicemen.

As in past issues, this report assumes veterans to be all men; except for current enlistments and active duty rosters, women represent about two percent or less of the veteran total. Only since the end of the Vietnam Era (May 8, 1975) has the number of women on active duty in the Armed Forces gone over five percent of the total. This trend is expected to continue through 1985 and then level off at around 12 percent of all military personnel. The obvious exception to this would be the introduction of universal conscription or national service. Such a measure would increase the proportion of women.

II. Overview - National Data

A. Veteran Population

The Veterans Administration regularly publishes estimated veteran population data by age, period of service, and state of residence. As of September 30, 1980, there was an estimated total veteran population of 30,118,000. Table 1 in the Statistical Appendix summarizes veteran population data since 1950. Each period of service identified by the Veterans Administration (VA) is shown separately. The total veteran population has increased steadily since the end of World War II. Rates of increase for five-year increments are:

Percent Change in Total Veteran Population*

1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980
+15.0%	+ 9.4	+ 6.2	+ 9.5	+ 6.6	+ 2.2

*Calculated from Veterans Administration data.

There are two periods of unusually high rates of change: 1950-1955 and 1965-1970. Between '50 and '55, the first of the Korean Conflict service-members were discharged; the total was increased by 3.2 million Korea veterans. The change between '65 and '70 includes the first discharges from the Vietnam Era; about half of the eventual total of Vietnam Era veterans were discharged at that time. If there is a major rebuilding of Armed Forces manpower in the next few years, then there will be another substantial increase in the number of veterans, probably between 1985 and 1990. However, there has not yet been a period where Armed Forces strength was as great as it was during World War II, which involved more than 16 million Americans; as a result, eight out of ten men in the 50 and over age group are veterans. World War II veterans are still the largest veteran segment and and will continue to dominate through 1985 (see Table 2, Projected Veteran Population). Currently, World War II veterans represent just over 40 percent of the total:

1980 Percent Distribution of U.S. Veterans, by Period of Service*

World War I	World War II	Korean Conflict	Between Korea & Vietnam	Vietnam Era	Post-Vietnam
1.7%	41.2	15.5	10.1	28.1	3.3

*See DEFINITIONS for official dates.

Because more than half of today's veterans served prior to the Vietnam Era, most veterans are at least 30 years old:

Percent Distribution of U.S. Veterans, by Age Group

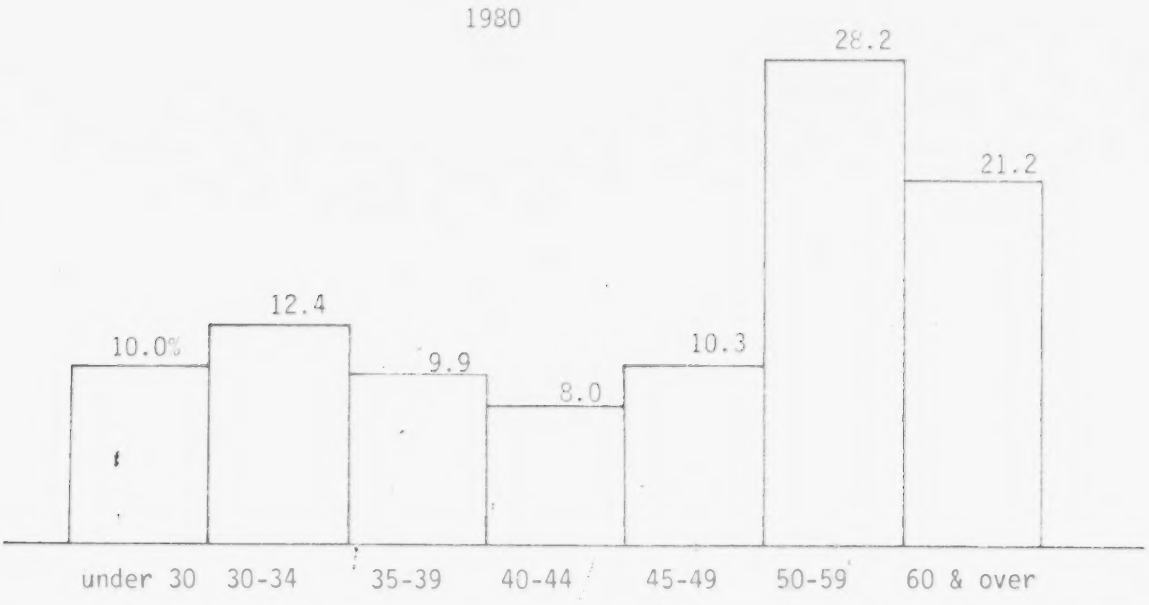


Table 3 (Statistical Appendix) shows the age distribution for all veterans and the distribution by period of service. The VA has calculated the average age for all veterans and for each group of veterans. This publication adds "youngest" age; assuming that a service-member was 18 years of age during the final months of his period of service, then the "youngest" age can be estimated:

	World War I	World War II	Korean Conflict	Between Korea & Vietnam	Vietnam Era	Post-Vietnam
Average*	84.9	60.0	48.8	41.7	32.6	23.0
Youngest	80	51	43	32	23	---

*from Table 3.

The overall average age of U.S. veterans is 48. The average age will rise through the 1980's and 1990's. Table 2 (Statistical Appendix) shows the projected distribution of veterans (by period of service) through 2005. By estimating average ages a more complete picture of the future veteran composition can be projected:

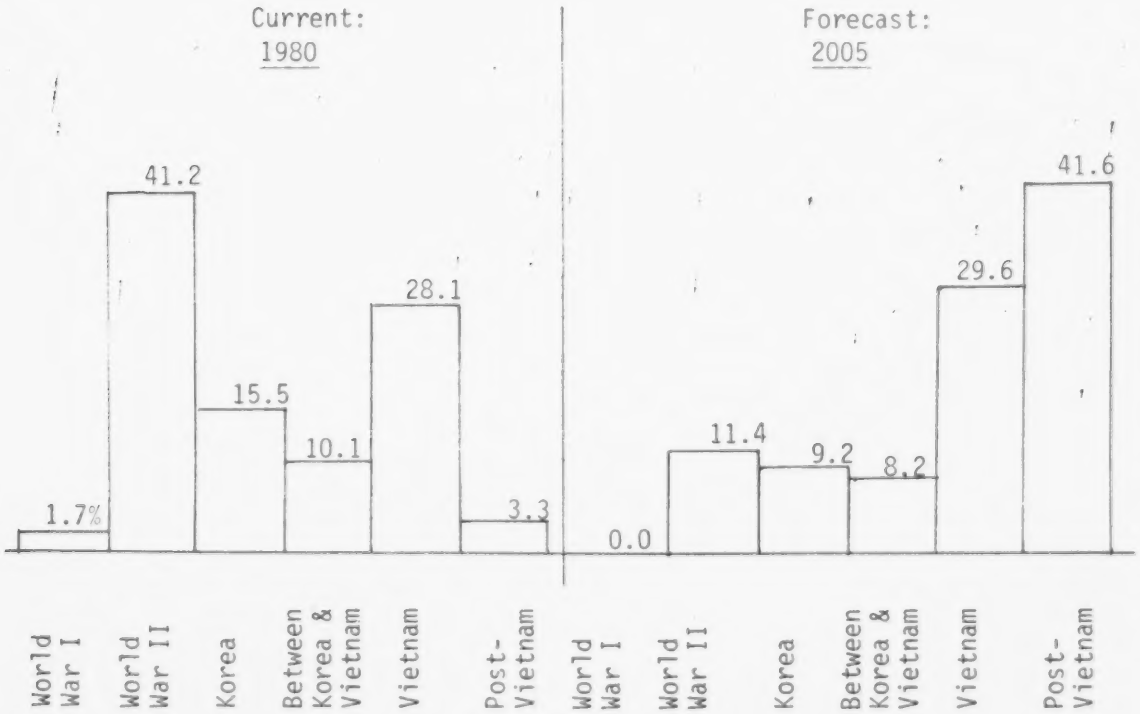
Average Age of Veterans,
Estimated and Projected

Year	World War II	Korean Conflict	Between Korea & Vietnam	Vietnam Era	Post-Vietnam
2005	85	73	67	58	33
1980*	60.0	48.8	41.7	32.6	23.0

*from Table 3.

Post-Vietnam veterans will remain closer to the 1980 average age because new discharges will add to the younger end of the scale. However, there will be substantial gaps in the distribution of veterans by period of service:

U.S. Veteran Population,
Percent Distribution by Period of Service



In addition to estimating veteran population by period of service, and average age, the VA also estimates veteran population by state of residence. About half of all veterans live in the nine most populous states. Tables 4 and 5 in the Statistical Appendix summarize 1980 residence data by period of service. Table 4 shows each state's share of all veterans and its share of specific segments of the veteran population. Differences between the overall share and a segment's share indicate the composition of that state's veteran population. For example, Florida has 4.5 percent of all veterans, but 7.0 percent of World War I veterans and 5.2 percent of World War II veterans. Florida's share of the remaining veteran segments is less than its overall share of 4.5 percent. These differences between the overall share and the segments' shares indicate that Florida has a disproportionately older (World Wars I and II) veteran composition. Table 5 gives the percent distribution of veterans by period of service within each state, which can be contrasted to the national distribution. The example of Florida shows that World War II veterans represent 47.2 percent of all Florida veterans, contrasted with only 41.2 percent nationwide. As seen in Table 4 , this indicates Florida's concentration of older veterans. Industrialized states, such as Ohio and Michigan, have a concentration of younger, Post-Vietnam veterans. Of the nine most populous states, Ohio and Michigan also had the highest unemployment rates for 1980; Florida had one of the lowest rates (see Table 4). The apparent relationship between unemployment rates and age is discussed in the following section.

B. Veteran Unemployment

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates national unemployment and other labor force data for the total population and for selected segments of the population, such as race, sex, age, veteran status. These data are published monthly, quarterly, and annually in Employment and Earnings by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The unemployment rate reflects the proportion of the labor force that is unable to find work. Typically, men have a smaller proportion (lower unemployment rate) than women and a smaller proportion than the total (both sexes):

U.S. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Totals

	'71	'72	'73	'74	'75	'76	'77	'78	'79	'80
Total	5.9%	5.6	4.9	5.6	8.5	7.7	7.0	6.0	5.8	7.1
Women	6.9	6.6	6.0	6.7	9.3	8.6	8.2	7.2	6.8	7.4
Men	5.3	4.9	4.1	4.8	7.9	7.0	6.2	5.2	5.1	6.9

Although each of the series of unemployment rates (above) follows the same pattern of year-to-year changes, men consistently have lower rates. This same lower-than-average unemployment rate is evident in veteran data, because nearly all veterans are men. The BLS publishes unemployment data for only one segment of U.S. veterans: Vietnam Era veterans. These data are further restricted by age. The next mini-table shows unemployment rates for Vietnam Era veterans, all men, nonveteran men, and total (both sexes) within the appropriate age parameters. The first year shown is 1975 because that marked the end of the Vietnam Era:

U.S. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Comparative

	'75*	'76*	'77*	'78**	'78**	'79**	'80**
Vietnam Era veterans	9.3%	7.9	7.3	5.1	4.0	3.9	6.0
All men	9.5	8.2	7.4	5.9	3.9	3.8	6.0
Nonveteran men	9.8	8.5	7.5	6.2	4.0	3.9	6.0
All persons (both sexes)	10.0	8.9	8.1	6.8	4.9	4.7	6.4

*20 to 34 years of age.
** 25 to 39 years of age

In 1979, the BLS revised the age boundaries for Vietnam Era veterans up, from 20 to 34 years of age to 25 to 39 years of age. As seen on Table 6 (Statistical Appendix) about 90 percent of all Vietnam Era veterans are between 25 and 39 years of age. Table 7 provides detailed unemployment rate information for five year age increments. Regardless of veteran status, the lowest unemployment rates are recorded for the oldest age group: 35 to 39 years of age. Although unemployment rates for Vietnam Era veterans 35 to 39 years of age are not available prior to 1978, rates for "all males" are available for all six years shown on Table 7 . From year to year, the unemployment rates for this older age group did not record the wide swings that were seen for younger age groups. The unemployment rates were more stable over time. The impact of younger men (20 to 24) on total unemployment is evident on Table 7 . When younger men are deleted and replaced by men who are 35 to 39 years of age, the 1980 unemployment rate drops from 8.6 percent to 6.0 percent. The stability of men between 25 and 39 is shown not only in the small year-to-year changes, but also in the preceding mini-table: all men, regardless of veteran status, had the same unemployment rate in 1980. As seen earlier, men had lower unemployment rates than women, overall. However, from 1979 to 1980 the difference became much smaller.

From 1971 to 1979, the unemployment rate for women averaged 1.7 percentage points higher than the rate for men. From 1979 to 1980, however, the rate for men rose 1.8 percentage points, while the rate for women rose only one-third as much. This indicates that the gap was narrowing between the unemployment rates for men and women: the difference in 1980 was only half a percentage point. (See mini-table on opposite page.) The reason behind this shift in relative levels of unemployment is the nature of the current (1980) recession.

Manufacturing industries have been more adversely affected by the current recession than have nonfactory industries. Because manufacturing typically employs more men than women, layoffs will generate a disproportionate number of unemployed men. The next mini-table lists four industries which are predominately male and three which are predominately female. Male dominated industries have all experienced employment declines during the current recession after experiencing several years of annual increases. The female dominated industries continued to post some increases in employment, although at a lower rate. Until the male dominated industries begin to rehire or expand, unemployment rates for veterans and all men will remain at current high levels.

Annual Changes in Employment, by Industry
U.S. Totals

Industry	Men as a Percent of Employment	Percent Change in Total Annual Employment 1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980
Construction	92.0%	+9.8%	+6.0	-0.3
Primary Metals	88.5	+2.8	+2.9	-9.4
Transp. Equip.	83.0	+7.0	+4.0	-9.2
Fabr. Metals	79.3	+5.7	+3.1	-5.6
Retail Trade	48.6	+5.5	+3.4	+1.5
Fin-Ins-Realty	41.8	+5.8	+5.3	+3.8
Service	38.7	+6.2	+5.1	+3.8

(from Employment and Earnings, January 1978 through 1981.)

III. Overview - State Data

The current recession has had a severe impact on the unemployment situation in Illinois. Labor force indicators for 1980 showed an increase in unemployment over 1970 of 161,000 persons; the unemployment rate rose from 5.5 percent to 8.3 percent. Similar increases were posted during the 1975 recession when joblessness rose by 146,000 persons and the rate jumped from 4.2 percent to 7.1 percent. However, there is a substantial difference between each recession's impact on total employment. Five years ago, employment fell from 1974 to 1975 by 78,000 workers or 1.6 percent; currently, the over-the-year decline was 46,000 persons or less than one percent. Unemployment totals during 1980 were increased more by persons coming into the labor force than by those who lost their jobs.

One of the reasons that employment appears to be more stable now is that there has been a shift in the industrial composition of nonfarm payroll employment over the last five years. The following mini-table shows the percent distribution for payroll employment in Illinois for 1975 and 1980:

Percent Distribution of Illinois' Nonfarm Payroll Employment*

Type of Industry	1975	1980
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Manufacturing	27.2	25.0
Durable goods	17.9	16.6
Nondurable goods	9.3	8.4
Nonmanufacturing	56.7	59.4
Services	17.7	19.3
Government	16.2	15.6

*Illinois Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Analysis.

Nonmanufacturing industries now account for about three jobs out of five. Job losses have been mostly in manufacturing. Over the same period, 1975 to 1980, there was an overall increase in total nonfarm payroll employment of more than ten percent. Nonmanufacturing employment, therefore, not only has increased in importance, but now represents a larger share of a larger base. Because nonmanufacturing has been more stable in times of recession, the more people there are employed in these industries, the less employment will fluctuate during a recession.

The recession's impact on Illinois' employment was most severe in manufacturing (where employment declined) and less severe in nonmanufacturing (where the rate of increase slowed). Many analysts have reduced the cause of this recession to a single factor: the high cost of borrowing money. This factor dampened both new and used home sales and consequently sales of related items (major appliances, heating and air conditioning equipment, and other products dependent on real estate transactions). However another factor was the shift in consumer preference in automobiles. As more people purchased cars with high fuel efficiency (an import dominated market), sales of domestically produced cars were reduced. Like the decline in home sales, there was a spillover effect in fabricated metals, nonelectric machinery, and the like. The following mini-table shows the annual percent change in employment for selected industries. In manufacturing, there were substantial declines, whereas in nonmanufacturing some, modest, increases were posted.

Annual Percent Changes in Nonfarm Payroll Employment in Illinois

	'77-'78	'78-'79	'79-'80
Total	+ 2.9%	+ 2.0%	+ 0.2%
Manufacturing	+ 2.8	- 0.3	- 3.9
Durable goods	+ 3.0	- 0.1	- 4.0
Primary metals	+ 4.5	+ 1.2	- 7.0
Fabricated metals	+ 3.6	- 0.5	- 6.4
Nonelectrical equip.	+ 3.7	- 1.4	+ 0.5
Electrical equip.	+ 2.8	+ 1.0	- 4.6
Transportation equip.	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	- 3.3
Nondurable goods	+ 2.3	- 0.8	- 3.7
Construction	+ 6.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.9
Nonmanufacturing	+ 3.3	+ 3.0	+ 1.3
Retail trade	+ 2.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Fin-Ins-Realty	+ 5.4	+ 5.1	+ 6.0
Service	+ 3.0	+ 4.0	+ 2.2
Government	+ 1.4	+ 2.1	+ 2.8

Illinois was not the only state to experience rising unemployment; it was fairly typical of most states however. Eight states recorded unemployment rate increases of at least 2.5 percentage points during the current recession. Six were "North Central" states and five of these were "Great Lakes" states:

Annual Average Unemployment Rates*

		Great Lakes				
	Missouri	Wisconsin	Illinois	Indiana	Michigan	Ohio
1979	4.5	4.5	5.3	6.4	7.8	5.9
1980	7.0	7.0	8.3	9.6	12.6	8.4

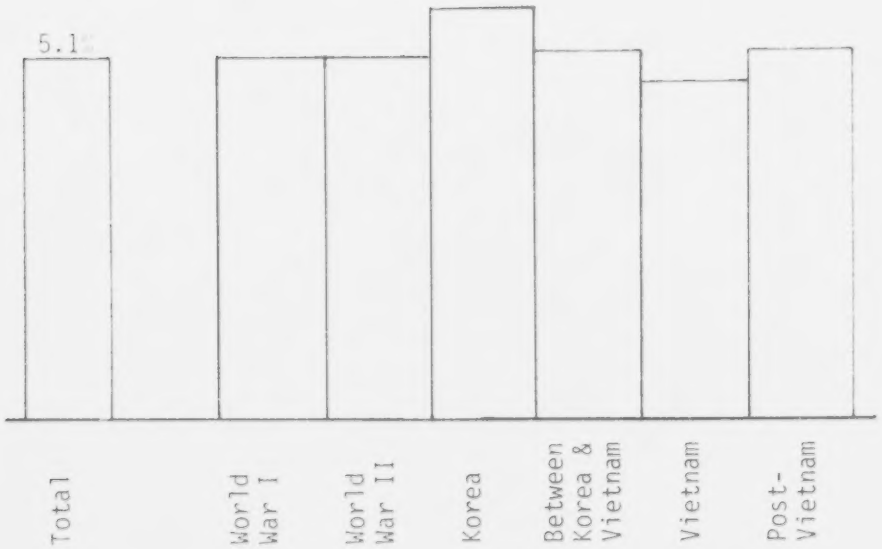
*Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

It appears that the 1980 recession has had more impact in states with concentrations of heavy machinery production and foundries than anywhere else. It can be expected then, that recovery will be slower in these states because the initial effect was more severe.

A. Veteran Population

With 5.1 percent of the total U.S. veteran population, Illinois ranks as the fifth largest state. As shown on Table 4 , in the Statistical Appendix, each segment of Illinois' veteran population (by period of service) represents approximately the same share (5.1 percent) of the U.S. total. Korean Conflict veterans do make up a larger proportion, while Vietnam Era veterans are a slightly smaller proportion:

Illinois's Share of U.S. Total
Veteran Population
1980

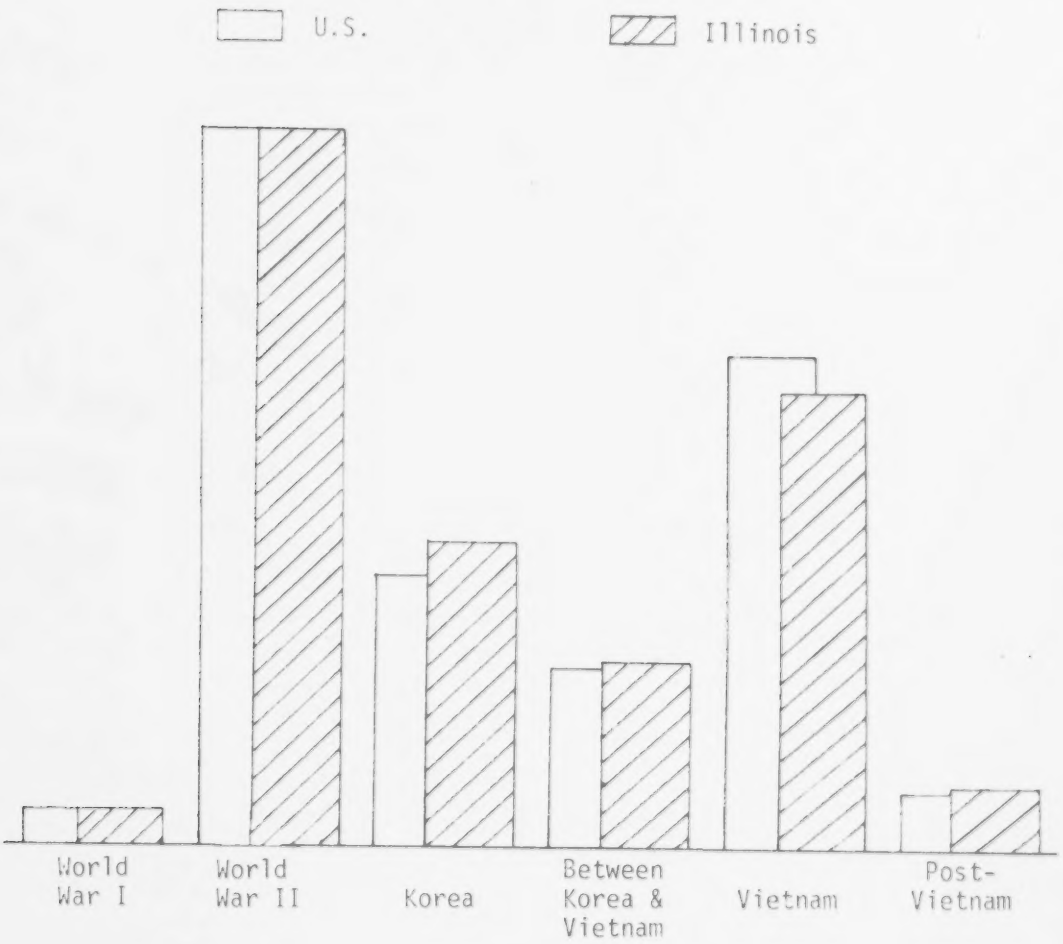


Illinois' above average share of Korean Conflict veterans does not reflect an increase in the number who live in the state. Since 1970, there has been almost no change in that number. Nationally, however, there has been a decline over the past ten years in the total number of Korean Conflict veterans. Therefore, Illinois has increased its proportion of Korea veterans.

For Vietnam Era veterans, Illinois has a smaller than average share of the U.S. total because of the difference in state and national rates of increase. Since 1970, the U.S. total number of Vietnam veterans has more than doubled. In Illinois, the rate of increase was about 75 percent. Therefore, Illinois has a smaller proportion of Vietnam Era veterans than the overall state share of all veterans.

The following chart shows the difference between Illinois and the U.S. total in a slightly different way. Each segment of the veteran population (by period of service) is shown as a percent of total veterans:

Comparison of Veteran Populations,
Percent Distribution by Period of Service
1980



Illinois has a slightly larger proportion of its veterans from those periods of service which include older veterans. This has the effect of raising the average age for all veterans in the state. The national average age for all veterans is 48; in Illinois the average age is probably about 52. Part of the reason that Illinois' veterans are older is the smaller representation of Vietnam Era veterans, whose average age is 33.

As they were discharged, many Vietnam veterans chose to locate in so-called "Sun Belt" states which were experiencing economic expansion. The following mini-table shows the rate of increase in Vietnam veteran populations for some of the Sun Belt states from 1974 to 1980. This time period was selected because 1974 was the last full year of the Vietnam Era.

Comparison of Illinois and Selected Sun Belt States

	Percent Change in Vietnam Era Veteran Population 1974-1980	State Total-1980 Annual Average Unemployment Rate
U.S. Total	+ 22.8%	7.1%
Illinois	+ 18.9	8.3
Arizona	+ 40.8	6.7
Florida	+ 38.1	6.0
Colorado	+ 33.0	5.6
Arkansas	+ 31.0	7.6
South Carolina	+ 30.2	6.9

*from Veterans Administration data.

There has been a modest decline in the total veteran population in Illinois, primarily because of its less-than-national-average rate of growth in Vietnam Era veterans. Illinois' largest veteran segment, World War II, decreased in number from 1970 to 1980 by about 12 percent, or 85,000 veterans. Coupled with decreases among World War I veterans and the relatively small increase among Vietnam Era veterans, the total veteran population in Illinois fell by 9,000, or about one percent. Nationally, the number of ex-servicemen increased since 1970 by nine percent. While general population data by age for 1980 are not yet available from the Bureau of the Census, it does appear from the trends

among veteran groups that Illinois' younger population is increasing at a lower rate than the national average. The same disparity in state and national growth rates for all veterans is seen in changes in the total population:

Rates of Change, 1970 to 1980

	Total Population*	Total Veterans**
U.S.	+ 11%	+ 9%
Illinois	+ 2	- 1

*Preliminary Census data.
**Veterans Administration.

Until Illinois attracts new residents,its population changes, whether veterans or total population, will continue to trail national averages.

Within Illinois, various sub-state areas such as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), counties, cities, and towns recorded exceptionally high rates of increase since the 1970 Census. For example, in northeastern Illinois several suburbs of Chicago tripled and quadrupled their population during the past ten years because of similar though smaller, increases in their housing stock. Thus, although there was modest growth as a whole in Illinois, there was considerable redistribution of the state's population among its cities and towns.

B. Veteran Unemployment

Illinois, like other Great Lakes industrial states, posted its highest annual average unemployment rate during 1980: 8.3 percent. Because the industries most affected by this current recession are also industries which employ large numbers of men, the (estimated) unemployment rate for Illinois' men also was atypically high: 8.4 percent. Veterans usually have lower unemployment rates than the average for all men; Vietnam Era veterans have lower unemployment rates than the average for all men in the same age group. Because Illinois' estimated veteran unemployment rate is based on national data, and national data are for Vietnam Era veterans only, Illinois' estimates are calculated only for Vietnam Era veterans.

The 1980 estimated annual average unemployment rate for Illinois' Vietnam Era veterans is 7.1 percent.The following mini-table lists the state and major sub-areas (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas-SMSA's), overall 1980 annual average unemployment rates, and 1980 annual average estimated Vietnam Era veterans'unemployment rates:

1980 Annual Average Unemployment Rates

	Total*	Vietnam Era Veterans **
State total, Illinois	8.3%	7.1%
SMSA's:		
Chicago	7.8	6.7
Bloomington	6.3	5.4
Champaign	5.7	4.9
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	8.1	6.9
Decatur	11.9	10.2
Kankakee	11.6	9.9
Peoria	8.4	7.2
Rockford	10.4	8.9
Springfield	7.6	6.5
St. Louis (Ill. sec.)	10.2	8.7

*Illinois Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Analysis.
**Estimates from national data.

The lowest Vietnam Era veteran unemployment rates were recorded for the Bloomington, Champaign, and Springfield SMSA's. Each of these three SMSA's are under-represented in manufacturing employment and over-represented in government employment:

Percent Distribution of Nonfarm Payroll Employment*
1980 Annual Averages

Area	Percent of State Total			
	Total	Manu-facturing	Nonmanu-facturing	Government
State total, Illinois	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SMSA's:				
Chicago	67.0	67.3	67.6	63.9
Bloomington	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.3
Champaign	1.6	0.6	1.3	4.0
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.5
Decatur	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.6
Kankakee	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0
Peoria	3.1	4.2	2.9	2.3
Rockford	2.4	4.2	1.9	1.6
Springfield	1.8	0.5	1.8	3.7

*Illinois Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Analysis.

The industrial composition of these subareas cushioned the effect of the current recession and contributed to low overall and veteran unemployment rates. The government sector in Champaign and Bloomington is primarily university employment; Springfield's consists of a wide range of state agencies which are headquartered there.

C. Veterans Registered with the Illinois Job Service

Every Illinois Job Service office has at least one staff member who is specially trained to work specifically with veterans. In addition, veterans have access to the full range of services available from the Job Service: counseling, testing, job referral and placement. As of the end of fiscal year 1980 (September 30, 1980), one out of eight applicants was a veteran, and about one out of four male applicants was a veteran. Tables 9 and 10 in the Statistical Appendix summarize the characteristics of veteran and male applicants.

The foremost difference between veteran applicants and all male applicants is in age. Veterans have a larger proportion in older age groups: more than one-third of veteran applicants are over 45 years of age, but less than 15 percent of all males are in this "older" group. As seen in preceding sections, the veteran age distribution is determined by the timing of each period of service. Because so many of the ex-servicemen in Illinois served during the Korean Conflict and World War II, most of the veteran applicants are in older age groups. Only about three percent of Illinois' veterans are from the Post-Vietnam period where the average age is 23; about 60 percent are from the Korean Conflict and earlier periods of service for which the average age is 48 (see Table 8.) The age distribution for veteran applicants at Illinois Job Service offices conforms to the age distribution, as determined by period of service, of Illinois' veteran populatiion.

Another sizable difference between veteran applicants and all male applicants is in education. Less than 30 percent of all veteran applicants had not finished high school, whereas nearly half of all male applicants did not have a high school diploma. This difference in educational achievement reflects the age difference as well. Older men (veterans) have had more time and more opportunities to finish their education than younger (nonveteran) men. In addition to differences on the above characteristics, there is also a difference in minority representation: veterans have a smaller proportion than all male applicants (Table 10).

These demographic characteristics indicate that the average veteran applicant is a white male, with at least a high school education, who is between 35 and 39 years of age. Table 11 shows the occupations in which veteran applicants last worked. Most veteran applicants were employed in so-called "blue collar" jobs, which is consistent with the industrial concentrations of male employment discussed earlier. About 70 percent of all veteran applicants had been employed in skilled trades, construction, factory, or other "blue collar" jobs. Through-

out the state, the same distribution is evident, with some variations depending on the local areas' industrial mixes. For example, the Rockford area had more than one-fouth of the veteran applicants with job experience in machine trades (see Table 12). Machine trades are found in fabricated metals, nonelectric machinery, and transportation equipment industries. Rockford has a high concentration (about one-third) of its nonfarm payroll employment in such industries, in contrast to only about nine percent statewide.

Some other differences for sub-state areas are found in the distribution of veterans among all Job Service applicants. For example, in Peoria and Springfield, the proportions of all applicants that are veterans are nearly double the statewide proportion (see Table 13). In both of these SMSA's, the proportions that are Vietnam Era veterans (average age = 33) and recently-separated veterans (Post-Vietnam Era with average age of 23) are about equal with the statewide proportions--indicating that most veteran applicants are in the "older" age groups. On the other hand, four SMSA's have at least one-third of their veteran applicants classified as recently-separated, so that these will have proportionately fewer "older" veterans.(These SMSA's are Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Decatur, Kankakee, and the Illinois section of St. Louis.)

In the next few years, the Illinois Job Service will be serving two distinct veteran groups. One will be a slightly older veteran, with an increasing gap in time between his date of discharge and his registration with the Job Service. The other will be a younger veteran (under 25), recently-separated from the Armed Forces. Both groups will be experienced in blue collar occupations, with a gradual shift toward white collar and service jobs.

D. Conclusions

If current low levels of Armed Forces strength are maintained, the number of veterans in civilian life will continue to decline. As a result, the average age of veterans will rise. For the Veterans Administration this shift in age will influence the types of services requested. Also, older veterans (World War I and World War II) will be more concentrated in "retirement" states (as typified by Florida) causing requests for VA services to be different in different states.

In Illinois, two types of veterans can be expected at Job Service offices: older and recently separated veterans. In addition, the older veterans will be less likely to be unemployed than the recently separated (younger) veterans. For Job Service, this means that they will be serving proportionately more younger veterans (more likely to be unemployed) and proportionately fewer older veterans (less likely to be unemployed). In addition, the proportion of all veterans who are disabled will decline, as fewer and fewer ex-servicemen are veterans of periods of hostilities.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1

VETERAN POPULATION
U.S. TOTAL 1/

(000's)

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 2/	1980 2/
Total	18,904	21,730	23,775	25,244	27,642	29,458	29,606	29,844	29,984	30,072	30,118
World War I	3,518	3,150	2,673	2,121	1,536	963	867	748	667	594	521
World War II	15,386	15,405	15,202	14,969	14,458	13,586	13,385	13,104	12,902	12,674	12,422
Korean Conflict	-	3,171	4,520	4,568	4,605	4,723	4,716	4,701	4,693	4,679	4,659
Between Korea and Vietnam	-	4	1,380	3,152	3,125	3,092	3,085	3,075	3,068	3,059	3,050
Vietnam Era	-	-	-	434	3,918	7,094	7,553	7,994	8,195	8,363	8,463
Post-Vietnam	-	-		-	-	-	-	272	459	703	1,003

1/ Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1979; Table 624.

2/ Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller, September 30, 1979 and 1980.

Table 2

PROJECTED VETERAN POPULATION*
U.S. TOTALS

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Total veterans (000's)	30,118	29,897	29,361	28,420	27,136	25,980
percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
World War I	1.7	0.7	0.2	-	-	-
World War II	41.2	36.1	30.2	23.6	16.8	11.4
Korean Conflict	15.5	14.8	14.0	12.9	11.4	9.2
Between Korea and Vietnam	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.2
Vietnam Era	28.1	28.3	28.8	29.6	30.3	29.6
Post-Vietnam	3.3	10.1	17.0	24.4	32.5	41.6

*Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller (special report).

**Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller, September 30, 1980.

Table 3

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. VETERAN POPULATION,
BY PERIOD OF SERVICE*

1980

	Total	World War I	World War II	Korean Conflict	Between Korea & Vietnam	Vietnam Era	Post-Vietnam
Total	100.0%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
under 25	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.4	79.0
25 - 39	28.7	-	-	-	26.3	90.3	21.0
25 - 29	6.4	-	-	-	-	20.6	17.9
30 - 34	12.4	-	-	-	0.6	43.7	2.6
35 - 39	9.9	-	-	-	25.7	26.0	0.5
40 - 44	8.0	-	-	6.4	54.0	5.4	**
45 - 49	10.3	-	-	53.3	18.4	0/7	-
50 - 59	28.2	-	53.1	39.7	1.3	0.2	-
60 & over	21.2	100.0	46.9	0.6	-	-	-
Average age, in years	48.0	84.9	60.0	48.8	41.7	32.6	23.0

*Veterans Administration.
** Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR STATES WITH VETERAN POPULATION OF ONE MILLION OR MORE

1980

	States' Share of U.S. Total Veteran Population *							States' Total 1980 Annual Average Unemployment Rates
	All Veterans	World War I	World War II	Korean Conflict	Between Korean & Vietnam	Vietnam Era	Post-Vietnam	
U.S. Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	7.1%
California	11.2	9.5	11.4	11.3	10.7	11.1	11.3	6.8
New York	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.4	7.5	6.8	7.3	7.6
Pennsylvania	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.8	7.8
Texas	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.3
Illinois	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.2	4.8	5.2	8.3
Ohio	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	8.4
Florida	4.5	7.0	5.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	6.0
Michigan	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.6	12.6
New Jersey	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	7.2

*Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller, September 30, 1980.

Table 5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF VETERAN POPULATION
FOR MAJOR STATES, BY PERIOD OF SERVICE*

1980

	All Veterans		World War I	World War II	Korean Conflict	Between Korea & Vietnam	Vietnam Era	Post-Vietnam
	Number (ooo's)	Percent						
U.S. Total	30,118	100.0%	1.7%	41.2%	15.5%	10.1%	28.1%	3.3%
California	3,350	100.0%	1.5	42.2	15.6	9.7	27.7	3.3
New York	2,453	100.0%	1.8	45.3	17.7	9.2	23.1	2.9
Pennsylvania	1,740	100.0%	1.7	43.8	15.0	9.8	26.4	3.3
Texas	1,668	100.0%	1.6	41.2	14.3	10.1	29.4	3.4
Illinois	1,535	100.0%	1.7	41.2	17.3	10.2	26.2	3.4
Ohio	1,476	100.0%	1.6	40.8	14.8	10.4	28.6	3.7
Florida	1,358	100.0%	2.7	47.2	13.9	8.7	24.8	2.7
Michigan	1,186	100.0%	1.6	38.4	15.8	10.8	29.5	3.9
New Jersey	1,106	100.0%	1.6	43.2	16.8	10.0	25.4	2.9

*Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller, September 30, 1980.

Table 6

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. VETERAN POPULATION,
BY PERIOD OF SERVICE WITHIN AGE GROUP*

1980

	Total	World War I	World War II	Korean Conflict	Between Korea & Vietnam	Vietnam Era	Post-Vietnam
Total	100.0%	1.7	41.2	15.5	10.1	28.1	3.3
under 25	100.0	-	-	-	-	26.8	73.2
25 - 39	100.0	-	-	-	9.3	88.3	2.4
25 - 29	100.0	-	-	-	-	90.6	9.4
30 - 34	100.0	-	-	-	0.5	98.8	0.7
35 - 39	100.0	-	-	-	26.2	73.6	0.2
40 - 44	100.0	-	-	12.5	68.6	18.9	-
45 - 49	100.0	-	0.2	79.8	18.0	2.0	-
50 - 59	100.0	-	77.5	21,8	0.5	0.2	-
60 & over	100.0	8.2	91.4	0.4	-	-	-

*Veterans Administration.

Table 7

COMPARATIVE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

U.S. Totals - Annual Averages

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total, all ages, both sexes	8.5%	7.7	7.0	6.0	5.8	7.1
All males						
20 - 34	9.5	8.2	7.4	5.9	5.7	8.6
25 - 39	6.4	5.7	5.3	3.9	3.8	6.0
20 - 24	14.3	12.0	10.7	9.1	8.6	12.5
25 - 29	8.0	7.1	6.6	5.2	4.9	8.0
30 - 34	5.8	5.0	4.5	3.3	3.4	5.3
35 - 39	5.1	4.3	3.6	2.9	3.0	4.4
Vietnam Era veterans						
20 - 34	9.3	7.9	7.3	5.1	4.8	7.2
25 - 39	na	na	na	4.0	3.9	6.0
20 - 24	19.8	17.4	16.2	11.9	11.4	16.7
25 - 29	7.9	7.3	7.1	6.0	5.8	10.0
30 - 34	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.1	3.3	5.1
35 - 39	na	na	na	3.0	2.8	4.3
Nonveteran males						
20 - 24	9.8	8.5	7.5	6.2	na	na
25 - 39	na	na	na	4.0	3.9	6.0
20 - 24	13.4	11.3	10.0	8.6	na	na
25 - 29	8.0	7.0	6.4	4.9	4.6	7.5
30 - 34	5.7	5.1	4.5	3.5	3.1	4.1
35 - 39	na	na	na	3.0	3.1	4.1

na - not available because of definitional change.

*Employment and Earnings, January issue, 1976 to 1981.

Table 7-A

VIETNAM ERA VETERAN LABOR FORCE
1980 - U.S. TOTALS *

(000's)

	Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Total, 25 - 39 years of age	6,997	420	6.0%
25 - 29	1,612	161	10.0
30 - 34	3,461	176	5.1
35 - 39	1,924	83	4.3
White, 25 - 39	6,326	340	5.4%
25 - 29	1,406	123	8.7
30 - 34	3,164	148	4.7
35 - 39	1,756	69	3.9
Black and Other, 25 - 39	671	80	11.9%
25 - 29	206	38	18.4
30 - 34	297	28	9.4
35 - 39	168	14	8.3
Hispanic Origin, 25 - 39	247	16	6.5%
25 - 29	78	6	7.7
30 - 34	113	6	5.3
35 - 39	56	4	7.1

*Employment and Earnings, January 1981, published monthly by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 7-B

NONVETERAN LABOR FORCE
1980 - U.S. TOTALS*

(000's)

	Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Total males, 25 - 39 years of age	14,701	884	6.0%
25 - 29	6,696	499	7.5
30 - 34	4,392	238	5.4
35 - 39	3,613	147	4.1
White, 25 - 39	12,893	682	5.3%
25 - 29	5,936	397	6.7
30 - 34	3,803	176	4.6
35 - 39	3,154	109	3.5
Black and Other, 25 - 39	1,808	202	11.2%
25 - 29	760	102	13.4
30 - 34	589	62	10.5
35 - 39	459	38	8.3
Hispanic Origin, 25 - 39	1,091	90	8.2%
25 - 29	467	42	9.0
30 - 34	353	29	8.2
35 - 39	271	19	7.0

*Employment and Earnings, January, 1981.

Table 8

ILLINOIS VETERAN POPULATION, BY PERIOD OF SERVICE*

September 30, 1980

	Number (000's)	Percent
All veterans	1,535	100.0%
World War I	26	1.7
World War II	632	41.2
Korean Conflict	266	17.3
Between Korea and Vietnam	156	10.2
Vietnam Era	403	26.2
Post-Vietnam	52	3.4

*Veterans Administration, September 30, 1980.

Table 9

VETERAN STATUS OF APPLICANTS REGISTERED
WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE*

September 30, 1980

	State Total
Total, all applicants	100.0%
Men as a % of total	47.4
Veterans as a % of total	12.6
Veterans as a % of men	26.7
Total veterans	100.0%
Vietnam Era	36.4
Recently separated	28.4
Disabled	3.4
Total Vietnam Era	100.0%
Recently separated	28.7
Disabled	31.0

* ESARS, Table C-06 (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

Table 10

CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS REGISTERED
WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE*

September 30, 1980

	Veterans	All Males	% Males Who Are Veterans
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
by age			
under 20	2.1	17.0	3.2
20-21	5.4	10.1	14.3
22-24	12.7	14.8	22.8
25-39	46.9	38.4	32.6
25-29	19.0	18.1	28.0
30-34	18.2	12.7	38.2
35-39	9.7	7.6	34.2
40-44	7.1	5.4	35.2
45-54	15.0	8.1	49.0
55-64	9.6	4.5	56.4
65 and over	1.2	1.0	34.6
by education			
0-7 years	2.7	5.6	12.9
8-11 years	27.2	40.3	18.0
12 years	44.5	34.7	34.7
more than 12 years	25.6	19.4	35.2
by race			
white	64.6	53.7	32.1
black	32.2	37.3	23.0
hispanic	2.8	7.2	10.3
other/INA	0.4	1.8	6.7

*ESARS, Tables 06,C-06,D-06 (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

Table 11

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF VETERANS
REGISTERED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE*

September 30, 1980

	State Total
Total	100.0%
Professional-technical-managerial	13.9
Professional-technical-administrative	8.1
Managers-officials	4.6
Other prof-tech-managerial	1.1
Clerical	10.0
Sales	4.4
Machine trades	14.2
Structural work	16.5
Processing	3.7
Benchwork	3.5
Motor freight-transportation	9.8
Packaging-material handling	10.9
Service	11.9
Farming-fisheries-forestry	1.2

*ESARS, Table 96 (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

Table 12

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF VETERANS
REGISTERED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE*

September 30, 1980

	Bloom-ington	Cham-paign	Chicago	Davn-RckIsl-Moline	Decatur	Kanka-kee	Peoria	Rock-ford	Ill. sec. St.Louis	Spring-field
SMSA as a % of state (veterans only)	0.9%	1.6%	53.1%	1.8%	1.1%	0.6%	4.6%	4.5%	7.9%	3.8%
SMSA total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Prof-tech-mgr	14.3	17.7	15.3	11.8	12.5	11.5	10.8	13.6	10.5	13.9
Prof-tech-admin	6.4	9.3	9.3	6.8	5.4	5.0	5.9	7.8	6.0	7.3
Mgr-officials	6.7	7.4	4.6	4.3	6.8	5.5	4.5	4.6	3.3	6.0
Other	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.6
Clerical	4.4	8.0	12.9	7.4	5.4	6.5	6.5	7.4	8.6	7.1
Sales	4.1	6.1	4.4	4.7	5.2	3.0	5.1	4.6	3.4	6.0
Machine trades	9.9	10.8	12.0	16.7	16.1	14.5	17.6	27.8	14.4	12.4
Structural work	17.8	22.9	13.2	18.8	19.1	15.0	20.2	15.6	20.1	18.5
Processing	3.2	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.4	3.5	3.8	4.5	6.4	2.2
Benchwork	8.5	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.0	8.0	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.8
Motor frght-transp	12.3	10.7	8.4	13.4	9.8	9.0	11.8	7.1	10.7	13.4
Pkg-material handlg	10.5	6.2	12.7	9.0	13.4	14.0	10.6	8.1	10.7	5.8
Service	11.7	10.7	13.5	10.8	10.6	14.5	9.5	7.2	11.0	14.5
Farm-fish-forest	3.2	1.2	0.5	1.2	2.4	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	3.4

* ESARS, Table 96 and Table 06 (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

Table 13

VETERAN STATUS OF APPLICANTS REGISTERED WITH
THE ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE*,
BY SMSA

September 30, 1980

	Bloom-ington	Cham-paign	Chicago	Davn-RckIsl-Moline	Decatur	Kanka-kee	Peoria	Rock-ford	Ill. sec. St.Louis	Spring-field
Total, all applicants	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Men as a % of total	57.6	49.4	44.4	53.1	51.6	49.0	55.5	54.1	49.7	58.4
Veterans as a % of total	15.2	15.4	10.3	16.7	8.2	9.7	22.4	17.7	15.7	22.3
Veterans as a % of men	26.4	31.2	23.1	31.4	15.9	19.8	40.4	32.8	31.7	38.1
Total veterans	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Vietnam Era	51.3	47.8	33.0	42.4	37.5	35.0	38.8	43.2	38.1	31.7
Recently separated	25.4	30.6	27.7	33.0	34.0	33.6	26.2	24.4	33.4	28.1
Disabled	2.3	5.0	3.4	2.9	4.4	0.9	2.5	3.3	3.7	3.0
Total Vietnam Era	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Recently separated	17.2	27.4	30.4	24.8	25.5	26.3	19.2	18.7	39.8	33.9
Special**	32.2	26.8	28.3	31.7	35.4	26.3	34.4	35.2	31.2	36.6

*ESARS, Table 06 (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

** Served in Indochina or adjacent waters and is eligible for priority service from the Illlinois Job Service.

DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS

VETERANS include all persons who served in the active military, naval, or air service and were separated with other than a dishonorable discharge. This definition excludes those who served on active duty in the Armed Forces for training purposes only and have not been called to active duty for a consecutive period of more than one year. Also excluded are those who are currently on active duty.

PERIOD OF SERVICE refers to the time of hostilities or peace during which veterans were a part of the active Armed Forces:

World War I	April 6, 1917	to November 11, 1918
World War II	September 16, 1940	to July 25, 1947
Korean Conflict	June 27, 1950	to February 1, 1955
Between Korean and Vietnam	February 1, 1955	to August 4, 1964
Vietnam Era	August 4, 1964	to May 8, 1975
Post-Vietnam	after May 8, 1975	

RECENTLY SEPARATED veterans have been discharged within four years of registration with the Illinois Job Service.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT refers only to persons on establishment payrolls during the reference period (year); these data are collected through the federal-state cooperative BLS 790 program. Excluded are: self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. However, these persons are <u>all</u> included in TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

UNEMPLOYMENT includes all persons who are out of work and are actively seeking work.

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